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THE Wool SITUATION

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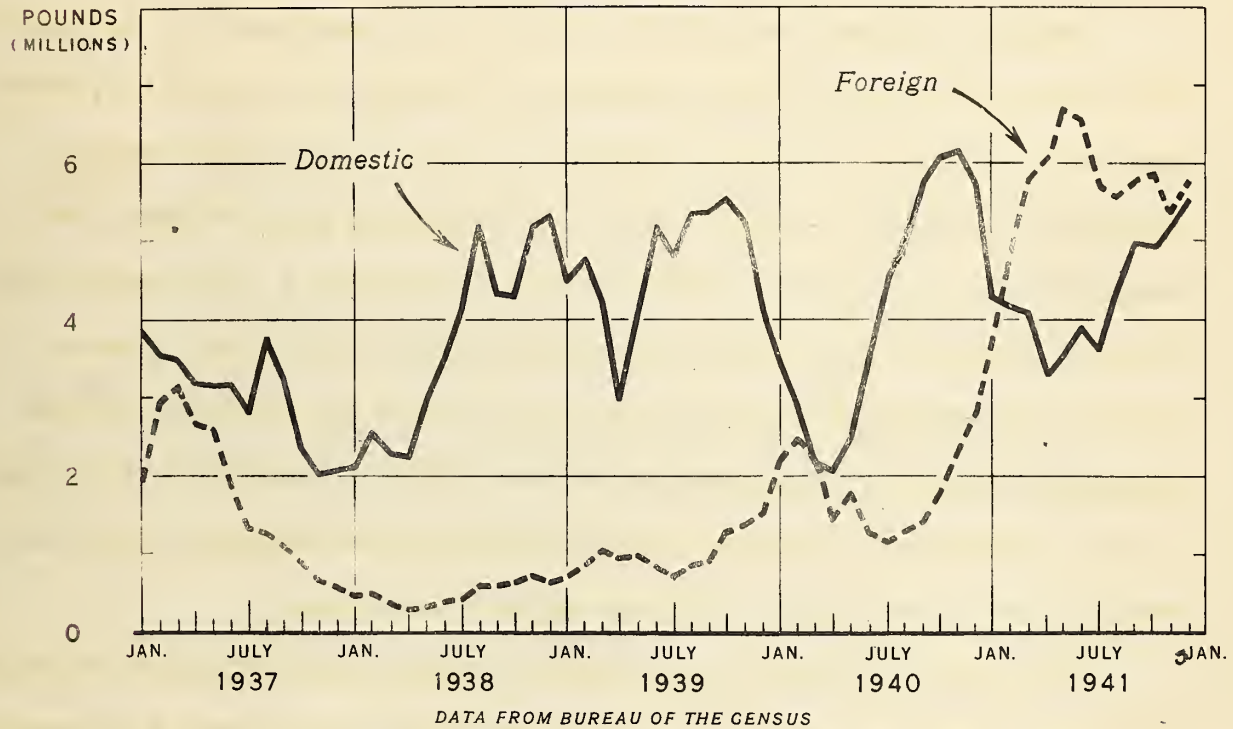
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WOOL-62 — BAE — FEBRUARY 1942

MILL CONSUMPTION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN APPAREL WOOL, SCOURED BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1937-41

(WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH)



DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. 39312 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CONSUMPTION OF DOMESTIC WOOL BY UNITED STATES MILLS USUALLY IS MUCH GREATER THAN CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN WOOL BUT IN 1941 ONLY 43 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MILL CONSUMPTION WAS DOMESTIC WOOL. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF WOOL DOES NOT CHANGE GREATLY FROM YEAR TO YEAR. WITH THE MARKED INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF WOOL IN THE LATTER PART OF 1940 AND IN 1941 LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOREIGN WOOL WERE REQUIRED TO SUPPLEMENT DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Summary

Strong demand for wool for military uses and curtailment of shipping space available for wool imports under war conditions will be strengthening factors in domestic wool prices in 1942. With maximum prices now in effect for wool and with prices of domestic wools about at ceiling levels, changes from present levels are likely to be moderate. Mill consumption for civilian uses is being restricted by Government order.

Stocks of apparel wool held by dealers and manufacturers, including wool afloat, totaled 356 million pounds on December 31; in addition, there were about 21 million pounds of domestic wool of the 1941 clip still on farms and ranches and in local warehouses in Western Sheep States. The December 31 stocks were 114 million pounds larger than a year earlier and about 50 percent larger than average December 31 stocks in the 5 years 1935-39. The reported stocks do not include wools stored by the Defense Supplies Corporation as a strategic reserve. With a prospective high rate of mill consumption in 1942 and shipping facilities uncertain, large inventories are necessary to efficient working conditions.

Mill consumption of apparel wool in December established a new record rate of 11.3 million pounds a week, scoured basis. The December consumption was 32 percent larger than in December 1940. Consumption on a greasy shorn and pulled basis totaled 977 million pounds in 1941 compared with 641 million pounds in 1940 and a 5-year average (1935-39) of about 575 million pounds. The 1941 consumption was by far the largest in 24 years of record.

The base period to be used in computing maximum prices for wool was extended by the Office of Price Administration early in February. On the

basis of the change maximum prices for domestic shorn wools shall not be higher than the highest price received or contracted for during the period October 1-December 15, 1941. The change was made necessary by provisions for agricultural commodities in the Emergency Price Control Act.

Sales of domestic wool at Boston were relatively small in January. Prices were firm and were generally close to the maximums permitted under price regulations. Manufacturers' stocks of raw material were fairly large and mills were in a position to wait for further clarification of price maximums before taking on additional supplies.

— February 11, 1942

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- In the last half of 1940 and in 1941 the domestic wool situation was largely dominated by the defense program. Stimulated by large orders for wool goods for the armed forces of this country and by increased incomes of consumers, mill consumption of wool rose to record levels in 1941. Domestic wool production was at a record high in 1941 but production was less than half of mill consumption. In the first 9 months of 1941 about 550 million pounds of apparel wool and 170 million pounds of carpet wool were imported for immediate consumption or for commercial storage. In addition, Australian wool was imported for storage by the Defense Supplies Corporation as a strategic "stockpile".

After advancing sharply in the last half of 1940, market prices for wool fluctuated within a narrow range in the first 8 months of 1941 and then advanced moderately through November. Prices of domestic wools in November were close to the highest levels since 1928-29.

The outbreak of war with Japan in early December was quickly followed by control measures relating to consumption and prices of wool. Temporary maximum prices for wool and semi-manufactures were announced by the Office of Price Administration on December 18 at the highest levels which prevailed between October 1 and December 6, 1941. Early in January a wool conservation program was instituted which restricts the use of new wool in the manufacture of materials during the first quarter of 1942 to 80 percent of the average quarterly consumption in the first half of 1941. Consumption for civilian uses is limited to 40 or 50 percent of the basic quarterly poundage.

Wool Market Quiet, Prices Unchanged in January

Sales of domestic wool at Boston were relatively small in January. Purchases by mills were limited to moderate quantities needed for immediate use. Prices were firm and were generally close to the ceilings permitted under price regulations issued in December, according to reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The quietness in the market was attributed largely to uncertainty regarding the effect of Government regulation of wool consumption and to the fixing of maximum prices for wool and wool tops. Manufacturers' stocks of raw material are fairly large and mills are in a position to wait for further clarification of maximum prices before taking on additional supplies.

Quoted prices of fine combing (staple) territory wools averaged $1.16 a pound, scoured basis, in January and prices of 3/8 blood combing territory wools averaged 97 cents a pound. The January averages on these wools were 8 to 10 cents a pound higher than a year earlier.

The average price received by farmers for wool was 37.2 cents a pound on January 15, compared with 37.1 cents a month earlier and 31.3 cents a year earlier. Prices for wool in local markets in recent months have been higher than at any time since 1928.

Maximum Prices for Wool Revised

Maximum prices for wool were revised by the Office of Price Administration in an amendment to price schedule 58 effective February 2. The revision was made necessary by provisions for agricultural commodities in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. By the amendment the period that must be used to compute maximum prices, except where specific maximums are given, is changed to October 1-December 15, 1942. The original order issued in December used the period October 1-December 6 as a base period.

On the basis of the February 2 revision, prices for domestic shorn wool shall not be higher than the highest price received or contracted for during the October 1-December 15 period. Maximum prices for domestic pulled wools were specified in a price schedule issued on January 29 by the Office of Price Administration. No revisions of this schedule were specified in the February 2 order. The January 29 schedule for pulled wools is shown in table 6.

Maximum prices for wool top futures and grease wool futures contracts on the New York Exchange are fixed at $1.327 a pound for wool tops and $1.035 a pound, scoured basis, for grease wool by the February amendment. These are the highest prices at which contracts sold during the October 1-December 15 period. The original maximums based on the October 1-December 6 period were $1.279 for wool top and 95.8 cents for grease wool.

Temporary Price Schedules Issued for Certain Wools and Semi-Manufactures

Temporary price schedules were issued in January for South American wools and for certain types and grades of wool tops and yarns used in the

manufacture of military cloths. The schedules became effective on January 16 and 17. Prices quoted were on a clean basis, duty paid ex dock or ex warehouse. Detailed schedules were published in the Federal Register for January 20, 1942.

Wool Stocks Above Average on December 31

Stocks of apparel wool held by dealers and manufacturers, including wool afloat, totaled 356 million pounds greasy shorn and pulled basis on December 31, 1941. In addition, the Department of Agriculture estimates that there were about 21 million pounds of domestic wool of the 1941 clip still on farms and ranches and in local warehouses in 13 Western Sheep States. The December 31 stocks were 114 million pounds larger than a year earlier and about 50 percent larger than average December 31 stocks in the 5 years 1935-39. The totals for all years include foreign wools afloat to United States dealers and manufacturers. Stocks of wool held by the Government in 1941 as a strategic stockpile are not included.

Stocks of domestic wool, totaling 191 million pounds, on December 31, 1941 were larger than at the end of 1939 and 1940, but were about equal to average December 31 stocks in the 5 years 1935-39. Stocks of foreign wool, totaling 186 million pounds, were much larger than December 31 stocks in any recent year.

Stocks of carpet wool reported by dealers and manufacturers including wool afloat totaled 67 million pounds, grease basis, on December 31 compared with 57 million pounds a year earlier and a 5-year average (1935-39) of 53 million pounds. The accompanying table shows reported stocks of apparel and carpet wool on a scoured-equivalent basis. Stocks on a grease basis, by quarters 1937-41, are shown in table 4.

Stocks of raw wool, tops and noils held by dealers, manufacturers, and topmakers, United States, December 31, 1941 with comparisons

Item	Scoured basis		
	1940	1941	
	December 31 1/	September 27 1/	December 31
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apparel wool, total	142,152	191,556	190,780
Dealers	47,084	66,556	60,605
Domestic	17,538	45,990	28,034
Foreign on hand	15,833	17,304	17,878
Foreign afloat	13,713	3,262	14,693
Manufacturers and topmakers	95,068	124,604	129,905
Domestic	39,122	46,648	49,508
Foreign on hand	29,470	69,131	56,075
Foreign afloat	26,476	8,825	24,322
Carpet wool, total	39,968	54,044	46,945
Dealers	1,281	2,392	1,409
Manufacturers and topmakers	38,687	51,652	45,536
Tops	17,722	20,438	21,610
Noils	11,949	15,421	16,363

Compiled from Bureau of the Census Quarterly Wool Stock Report December 31, 1941. 1/ Revised.

Mill Consumption Sets New Record in December; 1941 Total Larger Than in any Previous Year

Mill consumption of apparel wool averaged 11.3 million pounds a week scoured basis in December compared with the previous record of 10.7 million pounds a week in September and October. The December consumption was 32 percent larger than in December 1940. New highs in consumption of apparel wool were established by mills repeatedly in 1941. Consumption on a scoured basis for the year was 66 percent larger than the 1940 consumption and was almost 40 percent larger than the 1918 consumption, previously the largest in 23 years of record. Consumption of apparel wool, greasy shorn and pulled, totaled 977 million pounds in 1941 compared with 641 million pounds in 1940 and an average of about 575 million pounds in the 5 years 1935-39.

Consumption of domestic wool was 43 percent of the total apparel wool consumption on a scoured basis in 1941. Mill consumption of domestic wool usually is much greater than consumption of foreign wool. In 1940, domestic wool was 69 percent of the total and in the 5 years 1935-39 domestic wool was 81 percent of the apparel wool consumed by United States mills.

Mill consumption of carpet wool increased in December and consumption for the month was much larger than in most recent years. Consumption of carpet wool totaled 192 million pounds, greasy shorn basis, in 1941 compared with 138 million pounds in 1940 and a 5-year average (1935-39) of 138 million pounds.

Mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool on a scoured and greasy shorn basis, 1918-41 are shown in table 2. Table 1 shows consumption of domestic and foreign apparel wool by United States mills.

OUTLOOK

Requirements for Wool in 1942 Will be Large

Requirements for apparel wool for Army use in 1942 will be large. On a combat basis, the requirements per man are calculated at a minimum of 100 pounds, scoured weight, for the first year of service, and maintenance requirement per man is calculated at 40 pounds of scoured wool per annum, according to a statement of Brigadier General C. L. Corbin, Office of Quartermaster General at the National Wool Growers Convention in January. These estimates are tentative, as complete data concerning wastage and losses under present war-time conditions are not available.

With a prospective increase of about 2 million men in 1942 there will be a need for not less than 200 million pounds of scoured wool (about 400 million pounds of grease wool) 1/ for the addition to Army forces, according to Brigadier General Corbin. The Quartermaster division already has enough wool items on hand, or contracted for as of January 1942, to supply combat needs for the present Army through 1942. Some of these items, however, are to be produced and delivered in 1942 and hence will add to the 1942 raw wool requirements.

1/ Assuming the use of about 50 percent domestic wool and 50 percent foreign wool.

Demand for wool for civilian uses will be strong in 1942 within quota limits. Increased incomes of consumers and curtailment in production of durable consumer goods such as automobiles, radios, etc., will increase the demand for clothing and nondurable goods.

Supplies Available for 1942

Stocks of apparel wool in the United States on January 1, 1942 including Government reserves probably were the largest January 1 stocks in 20 years, and the 1942 domestic wool clip which will be available this spring is expected to equal the record production of 1941. The 1942 supply is being supplemented by imports.

In most years prior to 1940 the major part of United States imports of apparel wool came from British Empire countries, chiefly Australia and New Zealand. Large quantities of wool formerly exported to European countries are now available in South America, principally in Argentina and Uruguay. Production of apparel wool in South America in 1941-42 probably will total around 500 million pounds, and the greater part of this wool is available for export. If Pacific shipments are cut off, United States imports in 1942 may be supplied largely by South American countries. In the first 9 months of 1941 United States imports of apparel wool for consumption included about 275 million pounds from South America.

The great increase in requirements for shipping space for strategic materials and for military purposes will be a limiting factor in wool imports in 1942 but imports are likely to be larger than in recent pre-war years. Although stocks on hand plus domestic production probably would be sufficient to fill a large part of the 1942 requirements under quota limits, it is necessary that stocks be maintained at a safe level to provide for early 1943 requirements as the domestic clip is not available to mills in any considerable quantity until late spring. Relatively large inventories also must be maintained to fill the wide range of requirements as to grade and type.

Price Changes May Be Moderate in 1942

The strong demand for wool for military and civilian uses in the United States and curtailment of shipping space available for wool under war conditions will be strengthening factors in domestic wool prices in 1942. Prices for most domestic wools are now at the highest level since 1928-29. As ceiling prices are now in effect for wool and semi-manufactures, changes from present levels are likely to be moderate.

Wool Prices Under Price Control Bill

The Price Control Bill signed by the President on January 30 provided certain conditions governing prices of agricultural commodities which will apply to maximum prices established for wool. The Bill provides that no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of any of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture:

1. 110 percent of the parity price for such commodity, adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location and seasonal differentials, or, in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity, 110 per centum of such comparable price, adjusted in the same manner, in lieu of 110 per centum of the parity price so adjusted;

2. The market price prevailing for such commodity on October 1, 1941;

3. The market price prevailing for such commodity on December 15, 1941; or

4. The average price for such commodity during the period July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1929.

For the purpose of the Act, parity prices shall be determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture as authorized by law. No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity below a price which will reflect to producers of such agricultural commodity a price for such agricultural commodity equal to the highest price therefor specified above.

The Price Control Act does not restrict the movement of prices below the established maximums.

The approximate prices received by farmers for wool for the periods specified in the Agricultural section of the Price Control Act were as follows:

Period	Price per pound Cents
110 percent of parity	1/ 29.4
Average July 1919-June 1929	34.1
October 1, 1941 (approximate)	36.3
December 15, 1941	37.1

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ January 15, 1942.

Data for chart on cover page

Table 1.- Mill consumption of domestic and foreign apparel wool scoured basis, United States, 1937-41

(Weekly average for each month)

Month	Average 1935-39 1/			1940			1941		
	Domestic	Foreign	Percent domestic	Domestic	Foreign	Percent domestic	Domestic	Foreign	Percent domestic
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Jan.	4,043	895	81.9	3,451	2,187	61.2	4,303	3,720	53.6
Feb.	4,002	1,216	76.7	2,853	2,473	53.6	4,188	4,870	46.2
Mar.	3,537	1,299	73.1	2,194	2,233	49.6	4,080	5,774	41.4
Apr.	3,236	1,129	74.1	2,053	1,441	58.8	3,309	6,085	35.2
May	3,835	1,096	77.8	2,471	1,795	57.9	3,524	6,734	34.4
June	4,191	915	82.1	3,565	1,278	73.6	3,898	6,578	37.2
July	4,245	754	84.9	4,545	1,141	79.9	3,618	5,732	38.7
Aug.	5,030	843	85.6	4,906	1,294	79.1	4,367	5,589	43.9
Sept.	4,501	825	84.5	5,738	1,414	80.2	4,931	5,783	46.0
Oct.	4,609	893	83.8	6,062	1,786	77.2	4,904	5,840	45.6
Nov.	4,643	962	82.8	6,159	2,296	72.8	5,136	5,333	49.1
Dec.	4,290	1,040	80.5	5,710	2,793	67.2	5,504	5,748	48.9
Year 2/	4,165	984	80.9	4,129	1,822	69.4	4,290	5,627	43.3

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Data by months for the years 1935-39 were reported in The Wool Situation for July 1941.

2/ Derived from yearly totals - will not equal average of monthly averages.

Table 2.- Mill consumption of wool by classes, United States, 1918-41

Year	Scoured basis			Greasy shorn basis 1/		
	Apparel	Carpet	Total	Apparel	Carpet	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	371.2	28.1	399.3	676.0	39.0	715.0
1919	283.1	46.0	329.1	563.7	63.9	627.6
1920	264.3	49.9	314.2	510.9	69.3	580.2
1921	299.7	43.7	343.4	597.4	60.7	658.1
1922	312.8	93.7	406.5	640.4	130.1	770.5
1923	311.3	111.1	422.4	603.1	152.2	755.3
1924	249.7	92.5	342.2	518.0	126.7	644.7
1925	251.7	98.2	349.9	525.2	134.5	659.7
1926	254.7	88.0	342.7	524.1	120.5	644.6
1927	258.7	95.4	354.1	551.1	130.7	681.8
1928	232.4	100.8	333.2	511.9	138.1	650.0
1929	253.2	114.9	368.1	554.7	157.4	712.1
1930	200.7	62.5	263.2	447.9	85.6	533.5
1931	237.7	73.3	311.0	545.2	103.2	648.4
1932	188.5	41.6	230.1	439.8	58.6	498.4
1933	245.5	71.6	317.1	572.2	100.8	673.0
1934	167.6	62.1	229.7	381.4	88.7	470.1
1935	319.0	98.5	417.5	748.4	141.7	890.1
1936	299.8	106.3	406.1	666.4	152.5	818.9
1937	274.2	106.6	380.8	579.5	152.7	732.2
1938	219.6	64.9	284.5	513.9	93.0	606.9
1939	293.1	103.4	396.5	673.9	149.2	823.1
1940	310.0	97.9	407.9	683.3	137.6	820.9
1941 2/	515.7	132.3	648.0	1,021.5	192.4	1,213.9

Compiled from wool consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. Calendar years 1918-33, thereafter totals cover 52-week periods approximating calendar years except 1938 which covers 53 weeks.

1/ In these estimates pulled wool has been converted to a greasy shorn equivalent weight.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 3.- Mill consumption and machinery activity, United States, selected periods, 1939-41

Item	Year			Dec. 1940	Nov. 1941	Dec. 1941
	1939	1940	1941			
Mill consumption: 1/	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Grease basis- 2/						
Apparel	630,150	640,871	977,075	70,936	81,010	86,562
Carpet	148,513	137,494	190,063	13,356	13,545	14,428
Scoured basis-						
Aggregate-						
Apparel	293,083	310,021	515,708	34,012	41,876	45,008
Carpet	103,421	97,852	132,259	9,356	9,486	10,395
Weekly average-						
Apparel	5,636	5,962	9,917	8,503	10,469	11,252
Carpet	1,989	1,882	2,543	2,339	2,371	2,599
	Weekly average in hours					
Machinery activity: 1/						
Hours operated per machine in place-						
Worsted combs	51.8	55.1	86.6	74.5	87.2	93.2
Worsted spindles	39.6	37.7	60.7	52.0	62.6	66.6
Woolen spindles	39.8	43.2	63.7	55.0	66.2	67.4
Woolen and worsted looms-						
Broad	40.7	39.0	61.2	54.2	63.7	69.4
Narrow	13.2	13.6	27.6	14.6	36.5	29.6
Carpet and rug looms-						
Broad	37.4	37.9	50.9	42.3	51.6	50.3
Narrow	22.7	21.9	30.8	26.0	29.3	29.5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Data on imports no longer available.

1/ Figures for November and December based on 4 weeks. No adjustments made for holidays.

2/ Total of shorn and pulled wool. Pulled wool, grease basis, is in condition received from pulleries and is mostly washed.

Table 4.- Stocks of wool held by dealers and manufacturers, and stocks on farms and ranches in Western States, United States, 1937-41

Grease basis

Date	Apparel wool: Domestic: Dealers	Apparel wool: Domestic: Manufacturers 1/	Apparel wool: Foreign: On hand	Apparel wool: Foreign: Afloat	Apparel wool: Total reported	On farms and ranches 2/	Carpet wool all foreign 3/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1937							
Mar. 27	74,873	81,488	77,585	18,804	212,750	330	53,923
June 26	131,967	87,989	63,024	4,407	287,387		51,172
Sept. 25	139,085	85,303	49,721	2,069	276,178		59,846
Dec. 31	134,623	66,037	37,568	1,259	239,487	31,600	63,471
1938							
Mar. 26	117,226	63,396	33,510	2,640	216,772	22,500	49,640
June 25	169,043	95,397	32,069	1,213	297,722		43,927
Sept. 24	181,847	104,559	32,306	2,445	321,157		37,969
Dec. 31	116,635	82,225	31,365	8,178	238,403	13,340	43,137
1939							
Apr. 1	68,554	64,345	39,764	8,276	180,939	6,290	48,527
July 1	107,910	103,857	38,575	5,425	255,767		46,860
Sept. 30	75,245	125,084	36,637	7,896	244,862		53,705
Dec. 31	44,051	81,491	51,749	25,243	202,534	14,384	53,942
1940							
Mar. 30	40,392	58,017	68,618	6,656	173,683	10,786	66,971
June 29	110,783	99,883	47,165	5,111	262,942		63,789
Sept. 28	91,110	108,031	44,311	20,141	263,593		55,624
Dec. 31	35,055	86,991	71,795	67,779	261,620	1,463	57,502
1941							
Mar. 29	26,161	60,986	112,169	85,994	285,310	4/	69,926
June 28	100,076	91,928	150,185	51,101	393,290		96,075
Sept. 27	104,096	103,232	141,000	20,665	368,993		78,035
Dec. 31 5/	59,671	110,499	120,263	65,742	356,175	21,033	66,938

Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Quarterly Wool Stocks Reports. These statistics are believed to include over 95 percent of the total stocks held by, and afloat to, all dealers, manufacturers and topmakers in the United States

1/ Includes topmakers stocks.
2/ Estimated by the Department of Agriculture. Estimates are of wool on farms and ranches and in local country warehouses in 13 Western Sheep States, not including any wool of the next season's clip. No estimates available for dates where no figures are shown.
3/ Includes carpet wool afloat to the United States.
4/ Negligible quantity.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Prices per pound of wool and other textile raw materials in the United States, selected periods, 1939-42

Item	Average			1941			1942
	1939	1940	1941 1/	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Boston market-							
Territory, scoured basis-							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) staple	82.7	96.3	108.8	108.1	112.5	115.5	116.0
56s (3/8 blood) combing	69.3	79.7	91.2	86.5	96.2	96.8	97.0
46s (low 1/4 blood)	62.6	76.1	82.3	79.5	86.5	86.5	86.5
Bright fleece, greasy-							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) delaine	32.9	38.0	43.1	43.3	44.2	45.3	45.5
56s (3/8 blood) combing	36.2	41.2	46.8	44.8	50.2	51.2	51.5
46s (low 1/4 blood)	35.5	41.0	46.5	43.9	50.0	50.0	50.0
Foreign wool - in bond at Boston 2/							
Sydney - scoured basis							
64s, 70s, combing	58.6	67.9	72.7	73.3	70.5	74.2	75.5
Cape - scoured basis							
12 months, combing	53.7	62.9	70.9	70.5	69.0	72.0	73.0
Montevideo - grease basis-							
Merinos (60-64s)	26.1	31.2	40.4	34.7	41.5	43.4	43.6
1s (56s)	28.3	32.4	38.6	33.5	39.5	45.5	45.4
Prices received by farmers, grease basis, 15th of month	22.3	1/28.4	3/35.2	31.3	36.7	37.1	37.2
Textile fibers:							
Wool, territory fine staple 4/	82.7	96.3	108.8	108.1	112.5	115.5	116.0
Cotton, 15/16" Middling 5/	9.30	10.17	13.92	10.10	16.38	17.26	18.99
Rayon yarn, 150 denier 6/	51.6	53.0	53.6	53.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Rayon staple fiber 7/							
Viscose 1-1/2 denier	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier	46.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service except as otherwise noted.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Before payment of duty, Compiled from the Boston Commercial Bulletin.
3/ Unweighted average.
4/ Scoured basis, Boston market.
5/ Average at 10 markets.
6/ Domestic yarn, first quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
7/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6.- Maximum prices for domestic pulled wools: Amendment to Office of Price Administration Price Schedule 58

The prices set forth below are maximum prices per pound f.o.b. shipping point. Terms of sale shall be cash less 1 percent up to 10 days or 60 days net cash. Prices are applicable to sales, offer of sale, deliveries or transfers on and after Jan. 29, 1942.

(A) Strictly combing pulled wools:

Grade	Price Per Lb. Choice White Clean Basis
58s, 60s, 3 inches and over	$1.09
56s, 58s, 3 inches and over	1.07
54s, 56s, 3 inches and over	1.01
50s, 54s, 3 inches and over	.97
50s, 44s, 4 inches and over	.85

(B) Worsted type pulled

Grade	Price Per Lb. Choice White Clean basis	Scoured
64s, 1-1/2 inch and over	$1.14	$1.20
62s, 1-1/2 inch and over	1.12	1.17
60s, 1-1/2 inch and over	1.09	1.14
58s, 2 inches and over	1.07	1.12
56s, 2 inches and over	1.03	1.08
54s, 2 inches and over	.96	1.00
50s, 2 inches and over	.92	.96
44s, 50s, 3 inches and over	.88	.93

(C) Woolen Type and Lambs Pulled Wools:

Grade	Price per Lb. Choice White Clean basis	Scoured
64s, under 1-1/2 inches	$1.10	$1.16
62s, under 1-1/2 inches	1.07	1.13
60s, under 1-1/2 inches	1.07	1.12
58s, under 2 inches	1.05	1.10
56s, under 2 inches	1.01	1.06
54s, under 2 inches	.94	.98
50s, under 2 inches	.90	.94
44s, 50s under 3 inches	.86	.91

- Continued

Table 6.- Maximum prices for domestic pulled wools: Amendment to Office of Price Administration Price Schedule 58 -Cont'd

(D) Off-Color Pulled Wools:

Grade and Description	Clean basis	Scoured
Super gray 60s	1.00	1.05
Super gray 58s	.95	1.00
Super light gray 56s	.95	1.00
Super gray 56s, 58s	.92	.96
Average gray 56s	.86	.90
Average gray 50s, 46s	.82	.86
Shank gray 44s, 50s	.66	.70
Black 60 and finer	1.03	1.08
Black 56s, 58s	.95	.99

MAXIMUM PRICES

(E) The maximum prices for inferior wools of the types and grades set forth above shall be the maximum prices set forth above with the following adjustments:

1.- The maximum price for slightly tinged wool shall be 2 cents less than the applicable maximum price.

2.- The maximum price for yellow or heavily stained wools shall be 5 cents less than the applicable maximum price.

3.- The maximum price for seedy or burry wools which, in accordance with established trade practice, do not require carbonizing shall be 3 cents less than the applicable price after adjustment has been made for color in accordance with sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

4.- The maximum price for seedy or burry wools which, in accordance with established trade practice, required carbonizing shall be 10 cents less than the applicable maximum price after adjustment has been made for color in accordance with sub-paragraphs 1 and 2 above: Provided that where such wools are sold in a carbonized state the actual carbonizing charges plus an allowance for actual shrinkage may be added to the maximum price so long as the amount of such charges is set forth in the invoice or a similar document delivered to the purchaser.

COMMISSIONS

(F) Broker's Commissions.

The maximum prices set forth above shall include all commissions and other charges: Provided, that where a purchaser employs a broker or other agent to make a purchase on his behalf, a commission of not to exceed 1 percent may be charged for such services and paid by such purchaser. Such commission shall be permissable only if (1) the wool is purchased at a price in compliance with this schedule and (2) the commission is not split or divided with the seller or with an agent or employe of the seller.

(Executive orders Nos. 8734, 8875, 6 F. R. 1917, 4483).